NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1867-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

WASHINGTON.

DECRETARY M'CULLOCH INSISTS ON THE RETIRE MENT OF MESSMORE — THE DEMOCRATS
DESPAIRING OF THE OHIO ELECTION—THE
CONTEST IN PENNSYLVANIA—H.L. HEALTH
OF SECRETARY BROWNING—OFFICIAL LEAVE-TAKING OF THE NICARAGUAN MINISTER. ST TELEVELPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 30, 1867. The Messmore matter has not yet been definitely settled. It was understood yesterday, after Col. Messmore had gone home to New-York, that matters were arranged, and he was to retain his place. Such be not a fact, however. It is learned to-day, officially, that he will have to resign from the Internal Reve-The Board within a day or two, or be dismissed from the position by Secretary McCulloch. This the Secretary is determined to do, and he is backed up in the matter by Mr. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Messmore, when requested to resign, came here and immediately began lobbying with the President to defy Mr. McCulloch. He was aided by Coyle and The Intelligencer ring, who are said to be pecuniarily interested in the matter. It was the intention of McCulloch to allow Messmore to resign and retire without any newspaper notoriety but instead of accepting this offer, the latter deter mined to make a fight and have the matter published far and wide. When Messmore and his friends found that they could not succeed in their war on the Secretary, they asked for an extension of time to allow Messmore to fix up affairs. He went to New-York with the understanding that he must resign or be dismissed. Coyle left for New-York to-night, it is said to aid Messmore in making a settlement. Secretary McCullough will allow Messmore only two or three days of Grace, and if he is not heard from in that time he will be quickly disposed of. The appointment of a successor to Messmore belongs to the Secretary of the Treasury. Wisewell and his friends have been very active in maneuvering for the po-sifien, but it is known that both Secretary McCulboth and Mr. Rollins are opposed to him, and he will not receive the appointment. The principal objecbion to Wisewell is that he has been looking for the place for mouths past, and acknowledges himself that he has been engaged in whisky operations in New-York and vicinity. He has stated to McCulloch that his connection with whisky transactions has been to the interest of the Government, and in anticipation own statement he has been acting the part of a "stool-pigeon" among the whisky swindlers. No one is yet mentioned in connection with the apointment is likely to receive it. Secretary McCul-

as to the results of the Fall elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio next week. The Johnson men are particulary interested. From Ohio the President gets gloomy accounts. Letters from Democratic politicians of that State have been received here, in which they state that the Republican idate for Governor, and a Republican Legislature will be elected by large majorities, and lately they despair of defeating the Manhood Suffrage amendment. The news from the campaign in Pennsylvania is, if possible, more glocomy for His Excellency. Congressman Randall and his party have been here continually, engineering to have Philadolphia "fixed" so as to give a largely increased every facility, but since the Union League of that has got in motion, Randall has been despondent. The I recent visit of Gens. Sheridan and Sickles to elphia is said to have a most damaging effect on the Democracy, and they are of opinion that the State is very doubtful. Republicans here feel very ponfident of victory, and await the result with little of the nervousness of Randall & Co.

loch and Commissioner Rollms are determined that no one shall be placed in the office unless he can meet their expectations to be faithful to the interests of

Upon inquiry in proper directions it is found that Mr. Browning proposes to resign his position as Secpetary of the Interior. His health is not much improved, and it is believed by some that should Mr. Browning become convinced shortly that there is no prospect of its permanent restoration, he will tender his resignation. Mr. Bogy, who is named by some as the probable successor of Secretary Browning, is not mentioned in that connection in official circles, and there is no good reason for believing that he would receive the appointment should a vacancy in the

There is much anxiety here as to the result of the election in Louisiana. It is feared that the epidemic prevailing there has materially interfered with the

Senor Don Luis Molina, who for several years past has acceptably represented several of the Central American Governments here, to-day presented his letter of recall to the President, and made the follow-

letter of recall to the President, and made the following remarks on the occasion:

Mr. President: Circumstances unconnected with politics, independent of my own will, and, as it appears from my official correspondence, of the wishes of the Government of Nicaragua, compelled me to resign the position of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic near your Government, and have led to its reluctant seceptance. I have, therefore, requested the honor of this audience in order to do my final and most painful duty of personally delivering to the President of the United States, as I now most respectfully do, the autograph from the President of Nicaragua, which terminates my said mission of taking official leave of you, and through you of the people of the United States, and af receiving the orders which you may deem proper to give me. I have been instructed to carnestly renew on this occasion the assurances contained in said letter, that to maintain, strengthen, and develop the good relations which happily exist between the two countries will always be a principal object of the constant solicitude and sincere exertions in the policy of Nicaragua. Its prement Administration is fully aware of the paramount importance of such relations, and this gives utterance to the feelings of the people it represents with full reliance on the just and liberal reciprocity of the United States. As for myself personally, it is a picasure to be once more the organ of these frank assurances and reliances, and a great consolation to think that at no time before have the relations between the two countries been as friendly, cordial, and free from any irritating question, and that they are thus safe and bound to thrive for the benefit of both countries. I only claim good will and sincerity to cooperate in an unobtrusive and plain manner to this happy result, being true to my country, and to the country where I was accredited, making no difficulty of what was easy, and trying to make easy what might be a difficulty; but ing remarks on the occasion:

To which the President replied as follows:

Mr. Molina: To us it was always as clear, as any political axiom could be, that the integrity of the United States, as one American nation, is indispensible to the successful establishment of the expublican system of Government throughout the American continent. It has at no time been any less apparent that the enemies of that system have always hoped for its failure to be effected, not more through secession and disminent in the United States than through secession and disminent in the United States than through the operation of jealousies and international wars between the several American Republics. These truths came seriously home upon the minds and heart of the people of the United States at the beginning of our late civil war. While, therefore, the Government made the necessary efforts to suppress internal rebellion, it adopted at the same time the most energetic and discreet proceeding that could be conceived to mayire good-will and confidence in adjacent Republics of the West Indies, Central America, and South America, to the end of forming a moral alliance in the interior of Republicanism between all the youthful and growing rations of the jwestern hemisphere. It is due to yourself, Mr. Molina, that I should acknowledge on this occariou, and bear witness to the Government and people of Nicaragua, that during the trying crisis through which the United States have passed you were intrusted on our part with a full knowledge of the policy I have mentioned, that you cooperated in carrying it into effect, and that, in pursuance of your recommendations, as we believe, it was first accepted by the States of Central America, and has since, in a large degree, although not entirely, been accepted by the South American Etales. For this reason I feel sure that you will have an honorable mention in the American continent, whenever that history shall come to be justly and fully written. Could I wish for any states— To which the President replied as follows:

that the period of your service here is ended. Of the reasons for its termination I can of course have nothing to say. Nevertheless, since frankness and justice in po-litical intercourse always tend to strengthen interna-tional freedships was forwarded with some fire for

The President to-day appointed Col. Noah L. Jeffries of Maryland to be Register of the Treasury, vice Colby, deceased. Col. Jeffries has a good military record, and is well qualified to perform the

It is stated here that a number of young Washingonians, who have never served in the Union army, but whose sympathies were with the South during the war, have been appointed officers in the regular army by the President, in direct violation of the laws. This is matter for the committees of Senator Wilson and Gen. Schenck to examine into at the next session of Congress.

R. M. T. Hunter, ex Senator from Virginia, is in

James M. Murphy, a colored man from Nashville, Tenn., was to-day appointed by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate a member of the Capitol Police force. He was recommended as a first-rate man for

The following is a copy of the letter from the Governor of Kansas to Gen. Hancock, recently received

by the latter:

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TOPERA, Sept. 10, 1867.

Major-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK, Commanding Department of Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

GENERAL: I learn, with regret, that you are about leaving this Department for duty elsewhere. Refore you go I beg leave to say, in behalf of the people of this State, that your untiring efforts in the faithful discharge of your official duties while here are fully appreciated, and that you carry with you, wherever you may be called, the heartful thanks of a grateful people who, through your exertions, have been spared from the ravages and streeties of an insolent, bloodthirsty foe. We are aware of the difficulties and embarrassments with which you have had to contend, and fully accord to you the commendation of having most carnestly and faithfully discharged your every duty. During the past year many of our people have fallen victims to the savage brutality of hostile Indians, yet the blood of none of these rests upon you.

luable and efficient services while on duty in tment. May God grant you health and cour tinue in the discharge of your duties as faith

A Washington dispatch to The Boston Adutive Committee has late information from all parts of

THE POWER AND DUTY OF THE PRESIDENT The following letter from ex-Gov. Boutwell

is published in The Boston Advertiser:

The criticism of your correspondent "G. H. G.," in The Advertiser of this morning, upon the remarks made by me in July last on the veto message of the President, would the United States were sastained by the text of the instrument itself. It is the assumption of your correspondent that it is the assumption of your correspondent that it is the Constitutional duty of the President to execute the laws, be timely and proper if his views of the Constitution of This is the fundamental error of the article on "The President's Power," and the source of the erroneous conclusions reached by the writer. The Constitution says: "The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America;" but the limits of that power are to be found in the Constitution. What the Constitution anthorized the President to do, that he can do; where the Constitution is silent, he is poweriess. He do; where the Constitution is sheat, he is poweriess. He is but one magistrate, though the Chief Magistrate, among many, in the Government of the country. They all derive their authority, either directly or indirectly, from the Constitution and the laws, and any excreise of power not so derived, whether exercised by the President, by a postmaster, or by a tide-walter, is a usurpation and a crine. The President in his oath swears to "fallbyfully execute the ogice of President of the United States;" and the Constitution, in enumerating his duties, says "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

We see herein the extent and limits of his duties and powers. He is "to execute the office of President," and "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," but by the Constitution he is not authorized to execute a single law. If m any case he possesses such authority, it has been conferred by statute. Under his oath, in executing the office of President, he is to fake care that the laws be faithfully executed. This he may do and must do in the manner pointed out by law; and it is clearly within the province of Congress to assign to particular officers of the Government the performance of specific duties, unless the Constitution has otherwise directed.

By the Constitution the President is Commander inchief of the Army and Navy, but he must command in obedience to the constitutional authority of Congress "to make rules for the government of the land and naval forces." These rules may be as definite and minute as the judgment of Congress may dictate, and the President must obey them and be guided by them. From the foundation of the Government the execution of laws has been confided to other officers than the President, and he performs all his duty and exercises all his constitutional power when he takes care that the officers designated by the law are competent and faithful.

Civil officers he may suspend for crime or misconduct in office; and officers of the army and the navy he may suspend; and then su

dent."

Nor can the President disobey a law upon the ground that it is unconstitutional. When a bill is submitted to the President for his approval, as every bill must be submitted to him, he then exercises under the Constitution, and for the last time, his constitutional prerogative of judging whether the proposed law is constitutional or not. If he believes it to be unconstitutional he returns it to Congress with his objections thereto, and at that moment his power over the subject is exhausted. He must wait for and obey the decision of Congress.

If Congress, notwithstanding the President's objections, believing the bill to be constitutional, shall pass the same by a two-thirds majority of each House, it is no longer competent for the President to consider whether the law is constitutional or not. It is his duty to obey. In the passage of a bill by a two-thirds majority over a Presidental veto, the Executive power is constitutionally annihilated upon that subject, and the President has no longer a constitutional right, for any reason, to interpose an obstacle to the administration of the law.

If the President as your correspondent seems to maintain, may for any reason set aside a statute, or any prevision of a statute, duly passed according to the Constitution, whether by the President's approval or over an Executive veto, then is our government no longer a government of laws, but it becomes a government of a single man.

In conclusion I will say that I do not propose to be

In conclusion I will say that I do not propose to be In conclusion I will say that I do not propose to be drawn into a newspaper controversy. I have been accustomed to state my opinions with great frankness, but I do not waste my moments of leisure nor add to my hours of labor in vain attempts to satisfy others that I am in all respects correct. I now write for a different reason. The article of your correspondent seems to me to be calculated to give aid and comfort to the President, while he is engaged, as the country believes, in doing what in July last, in the speech complained of, I predicted he would do—disregard and defy the will of the nation as expressed in the laws of Congress.

Boston, Sept. 28, 1867.

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CANADA.

TORONTO, Sept. 30 .- The Leader of this morning says it is authorized to deny the rumor that Sir John ing says it is authorized to deny the rumor that Sir John A. McDonald contemplates retiring from the Cabinet and accepting the position of Chief-Justice of the Court of Appeals of the Dominion of Canada.

The Official Gazette fixes the discount on American invoices at 31 per cent.

The large fly-wheel of the Great Western Rolling Mills at Hamilton burst on Saturday evening, injuring three persons, one of them, Mr. Dampier of the Surrogate's office, seriously. Some of the pieces, weighing 1,200 pounds, went through the roof of a building.

SURVEYS OF THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD. St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 30.-Gen. Palmer, Treasurer of the Kausas Pacific Railroad, and Capt. Colton, arrived at Santa Fé on the 16th, and were received by the Territorial authorities. The surveying parties were examining three routes from Fort Union to the Eio Grande. At Alberqurque and Fort Craig the country was favorable for the construction of a railroad. Gen. Palmer found extensive deposits of anthracite coal, large beds of iron ore, and an abundance of timber for cross-ties, near the proposed line of the road.

FALL OF SNOW IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE. KEENE, N. H., Sept. 30.—Three inches of snew fell to-day in Nelson, 15 miles from this place. There have also been several flurries of it here. SOUTHERN STATES.

MARYLAND.

GOV. SWANN BUYING ARTILLERY FOR HIS MILITIA.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30 .- Gen. Grant having refused to issue artillery to the Maryland Militia on Gov. Swann's demand, Gov. Swann has purchased batteries of 12-pound Napoleon brass gans for the artillery companies in this city. The guns have been assigned to three companies, the commanders of which were all in the Rebel army.

GEORGIA.

RIOT IN SAVANNAH-THE NEGRO BRADLEY AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 30 .- A man named Bradley, a Boston mulatto, who has been several times arrested by the military and civil authorities for swin dling negroes and exciting them to disturbance, had a country, to-day. In the course of his harangues against the white men, and in favor of a distribution of lands to the Conservative negroes, he was interrupted, and a the crowd; the military came to their aid, and together turned over to the military. A large proportion of the olored population disapprove of Bradley's course, and threaten to assassinate him. The entente cordiale between the City Government and the military affords

Later - The city is all quiet. Disturbances are threatened between the country and Conservative city colored number of arrests of voters and several of the ringleadrs have been made. The persons arrested will probably be sent to Fort Pulaski by the military.

A MAJORITY FOR THE CONVENTION ASSURED. NEW-OLLEANS, Sept. 30 .- The total vote in this city falls 2,529 short of a majority of the number of the registered voters. The Republican has received further

THE VOTE FOR THE CONVENTION. A Washington dispatch to The Philadelphia

MORE TROUBLE IN NASHVILLE-THE CITY AU THORITIES PETITIONING FOR AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE NEW OFFICERS.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 30 .- The city authorities today petitioned Chancelor Harrison for an injunction restraining the recently-elected Mayor and Council from being inducted to office. It is understood that he will give them an early hearing. The Commissioner of Registration called on Recorder Foster, and notified him that if he did not administer the oath of office to the new Mayor and Council, the Commissioners would. The Council held a meeting, and, among others, adopted a resolution instructing Mayor Brown to ascertain from the Secretary of State whether the newly-elected officer had taken the canditate's oath required by law. It is believed that if the old officers do not vacate to morrow, Gen. Cooper will eject them by untiltary force.

TEXAS.

GEN. GRIFFIN'S ORDER REMOVING JUDGES NOT REVOKED.

A well-informed Washington correspondent Griffin's order, removing the judges in Texas, was re

THE LATE STATE CONVENTION.

The Evening Post has the following letter:

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Viewsberg, Sept. 18, 1867.—It is now conceded by the Rebels themselves that the majority of black voters in Mississippi will exceed 20,000. It is scarcely to be doubted that their vote will be given solid for the Republican party. This fact, being conceded, gives the highest consequence and significance to all the doings of the organization that control the exercise of this great political power. In this view the meeting of the State Republican convention at Jackson last week has become a matter of the greatest moment. It perfects the organization of the party for the State, and enables the few leaders who control it to puil the wires simultaneously through the countries of Mississippi.

A considerable proportion of the Convention consisted of blacks, among whom it would be unjust not to admit that a very respectable proportion of the talent of the Convention was found. The Vice-President was a colored preacher—all the chief leaders of that people are preachers—and was perhaps the best speaker in the body.

One chief object of the meeting was to lay down the principles of the party in a technical "platform." It was rumored at the outset that there was to be a fight over this part of their work. But it turned out only to be a personal contest of certain aspirants for political preferent, who used this hobby to ingratiate themselves with this or that class to further their personal ends. This seemed to be so understood, and the Convention submitted by the lound and vociferous seclamations of the whole Convention—a compliment well deserved, if falsity to the Union by a Southern man, amid the greatest perils and through all the Rebellion, deserves such a construction—a compliment well deserved, if falsity to the Union by a Southern man, amid the greatest perils and through all the Rebellion, deserves to keep step will that party in the Fullion. 2. It promises to keep step will that party in the principles and measures to keep step will that par

THE REGISTRATION LISTS OPEN TILL OCT. 8. RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 30.—The registration

of October.
Col. J. A. Bates, who has returned from Europe, has been ordered to relieve Major Stone, a Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau at Petersburg. A private letter from Fernandina, Fla., says

the residence of ex-United States Senator Yulee was re-cently mobbed by negroes, and seriously damaged with stones and other missiles. Among the passengers by the City of Ant-wrp is Col. Romertze, who has returned direct from a visit to Palestine and Byria.

EUROPE

The City of Antwerp, from Liverpool Sept. 18, via Queenstown Sept. 19, arrived here yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPTURE AND LIBERATION OF COL. KELLY. A dispatch from Manchester, Wednesday, Sept. 18, says: The Fenian Col. Kelly and Capt. Deasy, who were apprehended here on the 11th inst., were brought up to-day and remanded. On their removal to prison a mob attacked the van, and released the prisoners, who have not been recaptured. Two police officers were shot in the melée. Three hundred pounds reward is effered by the Secretary of State for the recapture of the prisoners. Kelly is described as of stout build, one tooth deficient in lower Jaw, hair cropped close, dark eyes, flat nostrils, age 36. Densy has dark eyes and long hair, thin face, sickly appearance, age 28. The van was eyes, flat nostrils, age 36. Deasy has dark eyes and hair, thin face, sickly appearance, age 28. The van forced open, the driver and two other policemen shot. One of the police is dead.

The Licerpool Mercury gives the following account of

Col. Kelly and his capture:
One of the most active and prominent men in the ganization and development of the Fenlan movement was a young Irish-American named Kelly—better known as Col, Kelly. He is a man of great talent, and has had considerable military experience, having held commands of importance in the United States. He was the trusted friend and adviser of Stephens when that person was at the head of the movement but perhaps the "Head Center" hinself had not more influence among the Brotherhood, or stood higher in the confidence of his disaffected countrymen than did Kelly. They had unlimited faith in his integrity; they rehed on his military skill for the planning of the expeditions that were to be undertaken; and he was consulted on all matters of importance connected with the conspiracy. Not only was he the chief adviser, but he was looked upon as the principal fighting man of the Brotherhood, and was known among the Fenians by the high-sounding title of "Kelly the soidier." When Stephens was busy in Dublin in perfecting the plans of the Fenians, Kelly was his right-hand man. Stephens was arrested while in the midst of his work, but Kelly succeeded in cluding both spics and detectives. He did not leave Ireland, although a price was set upon his head, and it was impossible for him to move about without running the risk of detection. His friend Stephens was in prison, and he determined to effect his release. The wonderful manner in which Stephens escaped from Richmond Jail is now a matter of notority, and it is also well known that the escape was planned and carried out with much daring by Kelly. Stephens and Kelly was a young Irish-American named Kelly-better known

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS-MEETING IN BELFAST. Russell and other eminent men interested in science The inaugural address was delivered by Lord Dufferin before a brilliant assembly. His Lordship, after an apology on his own behalf for taking the place of the venerated Lord Brougham, proceeded to define social science as the acquisition of such knowledge as shall enable the human community to reach the highest limit of moral and physical well-being. Lord Dufferin then reviewed the social condition of Ireiand, and dwelled on

able the human community to reach the highest limit of moral and physical well-being. Lord Dufferin then reviewed the social condition of Ireland, and dwelled on the necessary reforms. On the solution of the Irish Church question, Lord Dufferin spoke as follows:

I take it for granted that we are all agreed that the one indispensable principle which is to regulate any fature exclassical settlement in Ireland is the placing of the three great demonstrations on a footing of perfect equality. This can only be done in two ways, viz.; either by establishing and endowing each of the three churches, or by disestablishing the Episcopal Church, and depriving her of so much of her revenues as it may appear to the nation is competent to resume. I am aware that many persons of great authority deny the power of the State to touch the possessions of the Church; but this argument cannot be consistently maintained by Protestants. The results of the reformation in England are a proof to the contrary, and the Episcopal Church of Ireland is heraelf a witness of the power exercised by the State to tanother. Nor do I consider that Dr. Lee's interesting exposition of the continuity off Protestant Episcopal succession at all affects the argument. No antiquarian ingenuity will be able to convince any undiscased mind that the legitimate successors and representatives of the Irish Catholic communion in the reign of Queen Mary are any other than the Catholic clergy and people of Ireland in the reign of Queen Victoria. Referring to the alterations I have already noted, I confess that to my humble judgment the first seems the most desirable, viz. the elevation to an equality of pecuniary emolument, and of political and social dignity, of the elergy of the here denominations. What chance there may be of effecting any ecclesiastical settlement on this basis I know not. It is said that such a solution is not likely to meet with the approbation of those who will have to pronounce on the point on behalf of the Catholic Church, and we miss to co The meeting was then adjourned until Thursday, when Mr. Justice O'Hagan was to deliver his address on Juris-

prudence, and amendment of the law. THE REFORM AGITATION IN SCOTLAND.

The Scottish National Reform League held a Conference in Glasgow on the 17th of September, which was attended by about 200 delegates from all parts of Scotland.

Prof. Hay of Dundee presided. Mr. Edward Beales and Mr. Ernest Jones were present to represent the English organization, and there were also delegates from freland.

and Mr. Ernest Jones were present to represent the English organization, and there were also delegates from Ireland.

A scries of resolutions were approved of to the following effect:

1. Maintaining principle of "manhood suffrage," with assimilation of county to borough franchise, and protesting against the conferring of votes on non-resident tenants in counties.

2. Condemning the proposal of redistribution of seats as most unsatisfactory, inasmuch as its effect would be largely to neutralize the extended franchise, and to increase the power of the great landowners, and demanding a just addition to the representation of Scotland.

3. Affirming the principle of the ballot.

The remaining resolutions suggested that the attention of the legislature should be directed toward a scheme of national education, the condition of affairs in Ireland, and the revision of laws affecting capital and labor. Great unanimity and carnestness pervaded the deliberations of the conference.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were read from Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, Mr. Mill, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Berkeley, Mr. M'Laren, Mr. Carnegle, Admiral Erskine, Mr. Crum-Ewing, and the city members, Measrs, Dalglish and Graham. Mr. Gladstone forwarded his recently published letter to certain reformers in London as indicating his views on the present aspect of the Reform question.

Mr. Bright wrote: "I thank you for the invitation to the proposed conference, although I do not expect to be able to attend it. As to what Reformers should now do I have a very distinct opinion. They should continue their associations, and make a grand effort for the ballot. This is necessary both for burghs and counties, and there will be no real representation without it. The ballot will more than double the value of the now extended suffrage, and will give to public opinion a freedom and a power which it has never yet possessed in this country. The demand be general it will soon be gained."

Mr. John Stuart Mill wrote: "I beg to say that absence from Eugland, as wel

ertions, will make it impossible for me to attend the conference at Glasgow. Nor have I at present the leisure necessary for writing out such a statement of my political opinions as would be of any use to the League in preparing a programme of future policy for Reformers. I can only recommend as among the objects most pressing and argent: 1. A more just redistribution of seats in Parliament. 2. Measures for the repression hot only of bribery at elections, but of that monopoly of seats in Parliament by rich men, which results from the enormous expense of national education. 4. Restoration of legal protection to the funds of trade societies, combined with efficient measures to prevent physical molestation, or the threat of physical molestation, from being employed to promote the objects of these societies by their officers or members. 5. Complete justice to our Irish fellow-countrymen, especially in the essential points of the church and the land."

especially in the essential points of the Holder and "
It is understood that the Reform League and the Working Men's Society are determined to make a desperate effort to get some of their friends into Parliament for the metropolitan boroughs at the next general election. There seems to be no doubt that the advanced Reformers in Lambeth will support Mr. Beales, and Mr. George Potter is said to be making some way among the working classes of Marylebone, with a view to the representation of that borough. Mr. Baxter Langley will go to Green whelr Mr. Bradlaugh, it is said, to the Tower Hamlets. Mr. Perfitt, who unsuccessfully contested Finsbury some time are it said to be willing to stand again. Col. Dick-

PRINTERS' READERS' ASSOCIATION. A public meeting of printers' readers was held on the evening of the 17th, at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet-st., Lou don, for the purpose of adopting a memorial to employers

don, for the purpose of adopting a memorial to employon certain points connected with the hours of employment and rate of wages of printers' readers in the metropolis. Mr. Charles Dickens occupied the chair.
The business of the meeting resolved itself into two
resolutions—one expressing the opinion of the meeting
that the services of the London readers were not
adequately remunerated; and the other adopting the
removable to employers asking for an increase of ten per

besief that their very calm and temperate proceedings would finally result in the establishment of relations of perfect anity between the employers and the employed, and consequently to the general welfare of both.

THE PAPAL STATES.

THE FORTHCOMING CATHOLIC COUNCIL. A letter from Rome, referring to the appointment by the Pope of a committee of five cardinals, under the presidency of Cardinal Patrizzi, Vicar of Rome, to prepare the questions to be discussed in the future Geumenical Council, observes: "The cardinals have formed six sections, in which several learned theologians and canonists take part as consulting members: to each of these divisions the subjects submitted to the one shall be discussed in the others. The Holy See is preparing for this assembly, but I believe that this will not take place so soon as is supposed. Pius IX., who has always desired the council, and who proposed it himself, will not have the consolation of opening it in Rome. It is being prepared slowly. In the mean time, the Pope is growing oid, and a party is doing everything in its power to adjourn the assembly until the Greek calends." A letter from Rome, referring to the appoint-

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 28 .- The United States steamer Yuces, which arrived at this port on the 22d inst., with seven cases of yellow fever on board,

SICKNESS AT PENSACOLA.

22d inst., with seven cases of yellow fever on board, sailed this morning for the Portsmouth Navy-Yard. Five of the patients have entirely recovered, and the other two are convalescent. The fever was raging at the Pensacola Navy-Yard when the Yucca sailed on the 13th inst; the hospitals being full of patients, and among them seven officers. On the 18th inst., one of the crew, John Dugan, died of the fever, and was buried at sea.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Commandant of the Navy-Yard at Pensacola reports to the Secretary of the Navy under date of the 24th of September, that there have been but three new cases of yellow fever since the 16th inst. The sick at the hospital and station are generally doing well, and he trusts, with the exercise of prudence, to be able in a few days to report Pensacola clear of the epidemic.

THE FEVER INCREASING IN NEW-ORLEANS. THE FEVER INCREASING IN NEW-ORLEANS.

A private letter, dated New-Orleans, Sept.

24, says: The fever is steadily on the increase. There
were 84 interments reported to the Board of Health to
day—the largest number yet announced. On yesterday
there were applications to the Howard Association from
65 families for nurses. As long as the present weather
continues there will be no abatement of the epidemic.
The days are close and sultry and the nights very chilly.
The Howard Association is doing a noble work, but from
its very magnitude they are cramped for funds.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Mate Frederick Hesslewood
died at New-Orleans of yellow fever on the 25th inst.
The number of interments from yellow fever for the 24
hours ending at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning was 61, and
the number during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock this
morning was 67.

HEALTH OF MOBILE.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 30.—There have been but three deaths from yellow fever during the last two days.

THE CHOLERA AT QUEBEC. QUEBEC, Sept. 30 .- Three deaths from cholers QUEBEC, Sept. 30.—Three deaths from cholera occurred on board of the troop-ship Hymalaya during the passage, and there were two deaths from ordinary diarrhea. After being detained twenty-four hours at Quarantine, the ship was permitted to pass up with a clean bill of health; but, a case of well-defined cholera having manifested itself within a few days at this port, the Government ordered the ship back to Quarantine for further cleansing and purifying. None of the troops have been permitted to disembark here.

YELLOW FEVER IN DEMERARA. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—Our Consul at Demerara, under date of Aug. 30, reports that yellow fever has again made its appearance there, principally among the seamen in the harbor.

DECEASED FEDERAL OFFICERS.

The Houston Telegraph of the 22d ult. says: The Houston Telegraph of the 22d tilt. says:
Among the burials yesterday was that of L. J. Warner,
who has lately been in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau,
and by his gentlemanly demeanor had gained many
friends, who mourn his loss. He was a brother of Capt.
J. A. Warner. During his sickness he was at the house of
Capt. J. G. Timmons, where every service was rendered
him. One of the strangest instances of the epidemic is,
that not a single person who was in the Federal service,
who has been attacked with the fever here, has gotten
through it. We cannot account for it.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR AT BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Sept. 30.—Everything looks favorable for a most successful exhibition at the State Agricultural Fair, which opens to-morrow. The weather is favorable, being cool and clear. The botels are rapidly filling up with visitors from every section of the country, and Canada. The entries are larger than at any previous fast.

MEXICO.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL ELEC-TION-THE CONSTITUTION OF 1857-PORFIRIO DIAZ A RIVAL CANDIDATE OF JUAREZ-CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY OF ABSENT IMPERIALISTS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 9, 1867 The convocatoria, or proclamation of President Juarez, ordering a general election of President,

The "Constitutional Government" made its solem

President, requiring a two-thirds midwest the Executive and the Congress to be not verbal, but written, and deciding whether the reports of the former to the later shall emanate directly from the President, or from the ediding whether the reports of the former to the later shall emanate directly from the President, or from the leads of departments. A. Restricting the Congressional Committee of the Recess in its power to convene extra sessions. 6. Deciding on a mode of publicity of the chief-direct who in Nexuco is also Vice-President).

The only other important features of the conceatoria are those restoring the right of suffrage and elegibility to the great mass of the voters disfranchised under the "raw-head and bloody-bones" decrees Doblado misled Juarez into issuing in Beauting of the Congress, etc. On Sunday the 23d of this month, the elections are to be held for electors: these under the Mexican system of indirect election, are the real constituency of the country. On October 6, these electors will vote in their respective districts for Members of Congress; on the 7th for President, and the contrast of the Republic, and President of the Supreme Court, and office the cult and Altorney-General. Congress will assemble on the 20th of November, and on December 1st the new President, the Supreme Court, dec, be imaginated. Fifteen days after his receipt of the concocloria, each State Governor shall order an election of General and Altorney-General. Congress will assemble on the 20th of November, and on December 1st the new President, the Supreme Court, dec, be imaginated to the State, seconding to list constitution for the Government's final decision in regard to the inspect of the concocloria, the consultation of the Government's final decision in regard to the imperialist prisoners in this city. It pleases and satisfice nobody, unless it can be a fine of the presidency of the concentration of the Government finite of the Presidency, and before the issue of the concentration of the consultation of the Governmen